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\*\*\*\*\*  
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## CHAMPIONS A SHORT DAY

(Continued from Page 1.)

time to report, in order to allow the stenographers to transcribe their notes. Request granted.

Monsarrat gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled, "An Act giving right of appeal in all cases of contempt."

Keliikoa presented a resolution praying for the insertion of an item in the appropriation bill of \$5,000, to defray expenses of widening the road from Kaohoe to Papa, South Kona, Hawaii. It was a resolution appropriating that amount, as a former appropriation of \$2,000 was insufficient. Upon motion of Dickey the resolution was laid on the table, to be taken up with the appropriation bill.

Kawaihoa gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled, "An Act to establish and maintain a school library."

Hihio introduced the bill of which he had previously given notice. The bill was read by title for the first time, as follows: "An Act to amend section 2, of Act 23, of the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii, session of 1895." The bill passed its first reading.

Hihio also introduced a bill entitled, "An Act for the suppression of vice, immoral and lewd practices," which was passed by title for its first reading.

Fredergast introduced bills of which he had previously given notice, and which was read by title for the first time, as follows: "An Act to provide a great seal for the Territory of Hawaii, and to repeal chapter 5 of the Civil Code." It passed its first reading.

Also a bill entitled, "An Act to authorize the construction of electric street railway upon the streets of Honolulu by the Hawaiian Tramways Company." It was read by title and passed at its first reading.

Makalinal introduced a bill entitled, "An Act providing for the government and control of the sewer system." It was read by title and passed its first reading.

Aylett introduced a bill entitled, "An Act to repeal sections 317, 318, 319, 320, 321 and 322, relating to Sunday."

Emmeluth introduced a bill of which he had given notice March 6, entitled, "An Act to amend section 2 of the Session Laws of 1896."

Nalima introduced a bill of which he had given notice March 6, entitled, "An Act to provide for the election of a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, etc." It was read by title and passed its first reading.

Makalinal gave notice of his intention to introduce two bills, entitled, (1) "An Act providing for the numbering of buildings in Honolulu, Island of Oahu," and (2) "An Act providing for the numbering of streets in Honolulu, Island of Oahu."

The speaker called for the order of the consideration of House Bill 14. This was "An Act to prohibit the board or boards of health, or health officer or officers, from condemning for destruction of any property without compensation."

Kumalae moved it be referred to the committee on public health and education.

House Bill 15 was called. This bill was to amend section 814, chapter 59, of the Civil Laws relating to dog tax, and was introduced by Representative Hakeo, who moved it be referred to the committee on judiciary. The speaker made the order.

House Bill 20, "An Act to amend sections 872 and 873 of the Penal Laws of 1897," relating to the internment of the dead, and cemeteries and burying grounds. Makekau moved it be referred to the committee on public health. The speaker said there was a motion to pass the bill by title for the second time, which prevailed. Dickey moved it be referred to the committee on judiciary, as the bill was not constructed according to legal phraseology.

Makekau began to get steam up, and he soon involved Dickey in a wordy combat. As the interpreter had had no opportunity to do so, Beckley called for a point of order, and asked that the interpreter translate Makekau's remarks. Upon being asked to say it all over again, Makekau said he had forgotten what he said. Makekau, however, was equal to the task, and talked. Makekau plunged into a perusal of the rules, and quoted several which he considered were appropos.

Mahoe thought that the motion of the member of the Fifth District was not in order. The motion to refer it to a committee was in order.

Speaker Akina suggested suspending the rules to bring the bill before the House again. A bill should be read for the second time, and was subject to two motions, either to commit or print. Emmeluth did not know how the rules read, as he had no copy on his desk, but he knew a good deal of time was wasted in the simple transferring of bills from one stage to another. He thought the clerk should be permitted to use his discretion in submitting bills without vote, if no objection is made to the proper committees or procedure. Time was money to the House, and this would become more and more apparent as the session neared its close.

Makekau said time was valuable, but the House should not do useless work. The bill had passed a second time, and he did not believe it could be reconsidered.

The chair thought the motion was properly put. Beckley interrupted by requesting a suspension of the rules. The chair thought if there was no "kick" from the House, the bill should be referred to the judicial committee. Upon motion the bill was reconsidered. Another member then moved it be referred to committee on public health, which was done, and the tangled mass of motions and suggestions became clear again.

House Bill 21 was read for the second time by title, and so passed. This provided for the employment of American citizens on public works, introduced by Representative S. K. Hihio. The latter moved it be referred to the committee on agriculture, etc.

Mahoe suggested referring it to the committee on public improvements, and then suggested it be referred to a committee of the whole, being a bill which should have the widest latitude of House consideration. This was carried.

The speaker, at this juncture, requested Representative Dickey to take the chair. Dickey called the House to order as a committee of the whole to consider Bill 21.

Hihio introduced the bill, arose to make a few clarifications. Makekau interposed a motion to have the bill considered section by section. The first section read, "That all public works in the Territory of Hawaii, either mechanical, industrial, or otherwise, shall be performed only by American citizens, and who are qualified voters residing in this Territory."

Emmeluth moved that section 1 be taken up for consideration, and upon its passage said: "This is one of those measures to which every member of this Legislature is pledged."

Speaker Dickey interposed, which cut off the "Boss" peremptorily.

Beckley wanted to know what the word "otherwise" meant. He wanted a ruling on his request. The speaker put him said under the rules he could not undertake to give a ruling.

Robertson introduced a resolution, as follows: "No person shall be employed as a laborer upon any public works carried on by the Territory of Hawaii

unless such person shall be a duly qualified voter of said Territory."

He said the uncertainty of the words in the bill was properly taken by Beckley. The section as it stood was grammatically bad. The public works could not perform, as the section made it read, and his amendment was the only one properly drawn up.

Keliikoa rose to state that the meaning of the word otherwise, referred to all public works, and he could see no reason for amending the bill.

Emmeluth said the question arose as to what the legislature would be to accomplish the greatest good. Personally, he believed it would be wise to allow final consideration of the matter to go over to some future date to investigate the matter involved. The Territory was going forward into constitution government, and the legislature should define the hours of labor. It should see also that the officers of the government were American citizens, as much so as the laborers.

Closely linked with the latter question, it was desired to know whether the government should contract for its work. If so, only labor of the character that would be directly employed on public works should be employed or contracted.

One cannot be considered without the other. Whatever is the system of contracts in vogue here, before must be absolutely abolished. He knew a man wearing boiled shirts sub-letting contracts to a laborer who did not thereby earn the wage he otherwise would, and permitted the contractor to live at his hotel or some seaside resort. Here were conditions which he claimed must be considered before it was determined what shall be the future policy of the government.

He wanted matters so legislated that the work would yield the highest wage. Monsarrat called attention to the English and Hawaiian versions, which were different. The Hawaiian version said, "government works," while the English version said, "public works."

Emmeluth said the matter had slipped his mind. This was the matter of constitution eight hours a day's work in the Territory. He was in favor of any reduction in the hours which would aid the laborer. The Legislature could not avoid the issue. As the House legislated this time, so the members would influence future work. He wanted to know why this agitation had been brought up so prominently. He had noticed that not only the laboring element, but the employers, were favorable to the proposition. Why?

"The plantation element is agreeable, as it was the cheapest way of making an avenue for bringing back the labor which had deserted. It was mercenary with the planters. The laborer hopes to have yielded to him the advantages under the constitution which are denied him today. In the present agitation there is an element between the planting element and the laborer. This was the voting mechanic, whom he said collectively in the future would be the backbone of the country. The conditions of importing cheap labor have brought about conditions that were appalling. This cheap labor that has been developed into a mechanical element will in the near future make it so appalling to white labor as to make it impossible for white mechanics to live in this country."

"The simple matter of the fact is that a white man and a Hawaiian, educated, cannot afford to compete with the alien element in Hawaii today. It is not a yielding of the civilization of the West to the East, but it is a merging of the two elements, which cannot help being a menace to western civilization. It is a condition which cannot help but be baneful to society, as to the mechanical element."

"There should be time given to give the matter full consideration."

**MANY BILLS;  
MANY MINDS**

**Wrangle Continues Till  
After Noon  
Hour.**

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**

ROBERTSON'S labor bill amendment bore the brunt of the House debate during the afternoon session. Chairman Dickey, of the committee of the whole, read the amendment again at the re-convening of the House at 2 o'clock, and asked the pleasure of the Representatives.

Monsarrat felt that if the section passed it would work a great hardship in the country districts. He spoke of the Kohala District, which, he said, could not muster ten American citizens to do road work, "and God knows we have been long enough without good roads," said he despairingly. If the bill passed in its present shape, he said his district would never get any roads, and he did not believe that such a bill should pass.

Kaniho, "the fiddler of Kohala," thought it was a good law, with the amendments presented by Robertson, but he had doubts, however, about the passage of a bill which provided only qualified voters to do the work. He was from the same district as Monsarrat, and he knew of lots of men there who wanted to work, but for whom there was no work. He thought the trouble lay in the government not giving them any work. The government did not pay enough. If sufficient wages were given he thought plenty of citizens of Kau would pick up the shovel and go to work. He was aware that the government work was given to Asiatics, because the wages were very low. If the House agreed to employ those Asiatics, well and good, but he would refuse to sanction such action.

Monsarrat replied to Kaniho. He said he did not believe Kaniho had ever come into town. Natives were offered \$1.00 a day for work. If \$10 a day was offered, the government probably could get natives to work. It was, however, impossible to get American citizens to work on the roads in his district—Kau. He did not, however, speak for Kohala—Kaniho's district.

Fredergast moved to insert the word "government," and strike out the word "public," between the words "of" and "works," as it appeared in the first line. The motion prevailed.

Makekau said, according to Fredergast's motion, persons employed on all government work, including heads of departments and the clerks, would have to be American citizens. In looking over the law casually, he thought it was good, but upon a thorough investigation, he thought there were some of their daughters employed. If only qualified voters were employed, what would become of these daughters? With reference to these, the daughters were being educated to be teachers. According to the bill, only the fathers and brothers could be teachers. The House began chuckling over Makekau's unique arguments.

The boys would also be excluded from getting work. If the boys were only twenty years of age, he contended that they were not qualified voters, and could not be employed. Clerks employed by the government were not all of age, and the passage of the bill would prohibit them from earning



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bread and butter for themselves and families. Politics, he said, had entered into the matter. Road bosses had discharged men for not voting with the party to which they belonged. He offered as an amendment:

(Continued on Page 3.)



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